

natural part of our Ponderosa pine ed but it can now burn with ferocious ar destructive intensity in untreated sta



Destructive crown fires are increasingly more c dense, untreated forest stands.

The Solution

Flagstaff Fire Department began its \Fire Management Program in 1996 to

Forest thinning and prescribed community and our "Values-At-R fire is the proven way to reduce ating forests with thinning and prescribed to the proven way to reduce ating forests with thinning and prescribed to the proven way to reduce at the proven way

Interface Fire code.

- 2) *Preparedness* –Motivate and assist individuals, groups, and others to prepare themselves, their families, homes, properties ample of the effectiveness of thinr and neighborhoods to survive destructive wildfire.
- regimes (condition, amount, type and location) and restore forest health so as to reduce the likelihood of destructive wildfire crown fire and swiftly moved toward 4) Response – Develop and sustain a readiness posture capable of delivering effective, efficient, and safe protection to our community as well as providing requested

assistance to our many partners.

5) Recovery – Actions to ensure site rehabilitation, financial reimbursements, etc.

The Result

Since 1996 a great amount of land around Flagstaff has been treated. The threat of destructive wildfire has been reduced,

Two Success Stories!

The 120-acre Woody Fire of 2006 is dense stands of trees and the use of prescribed fire in protecting the com 3) Hazard Mitigation - Manage unnatural fuchis fire began along I-40 where it q gained momentum in an untreated s The Woody Fire quickly became a rule Flagstaff: until it reached areas treat thinning and prescribed fire!



Choosing to fight fire with fire, forest fuels were intentionally burned out in front of the approaching flame front. Reaching this point, the fire lost strength and dropped to the ground. Although contained, the fire continued to cast flaming embers across fire lines creating small spot fires in treated areas where they could easily be controlled and prevented from continuing the fire's march toward developed areas.

In 2010, virtually the same thing happened with the nearly 300-acre Hardy Fire.

Growing quickly, it forced the evacuation of many, threatening schools, businesses, and a large residential area. But, using a previously thinned area directly in the approach path as a safe buffer area, firefighters intentionally burned out forest fuels. As with the Woody Fire, the Hardy Fire then lost strength and dropped to the



Un-thinned stand: note level of damage e though fire burned downhill in this locatic



Thinned stand: little fire damage

The Facts

around. Embers thrown across the fire lines protect our community we must c

- c) Properly disposing of debris.
- 2. Remove trees growing through your deck or roof.
- 3. Remove pine needles from roof and raingutters.
- 4. Remove tree branches which overhang within 15 feet of the chimney.
- 5. Stack firewood, hay bales, and other flammable items uphill or on a contour a minimum of 30 feet from your home.
- 6. Utilize non-combustible roofing material.
- 7. Replace damaged foundation and eave screens.
- 8. Post name and address signs so they are clearly visible from the road.
- 9. Ensure driveway has adequate width and height clearance.
- 10. Install and test smoke detectors.
- 11. Practice a family fire drill and evacuation plan.
- 12. Have wood-burning appliances professionally inspected and cleaned on a regular basis.
- 13. Place ashes or BBQ briquettes in a covered metal container, cool for 2 days, then dispose of properly.



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www.flagstaffaz.gov/wildlandfire

www.gffp.org

www.eri.nau.edu

www.firewise.org

www.azsf.az.gov

www.cals.arizona.edu/firewise

